

hours; but being considerably damaged, were obliged to make off. One of the French ships lost 48 Men, the other 8. During the action, the country people, particularly Barrisdale men, carried off 240 casks of brandy, and 800 l. in cash. The French ships sailed on the 5th for France, with the pretender's son, his said, and his retinue, on board.

15. Glengary sent to the Duke, offering to submit on terms: the answer was, that nothing but an absolute submission could be agreed to. Lord Kilmarnock is very gay in his confinement. The lowlanders are all dispersed, except a few notorious villians, who do not hope for mercy. Most of Lochyell's clan are destroyed. The Earl of Finlater arrived here on the 12th, and is set out for London: this nobleman was a great opposer of the rebels, for which he has suffered deeply.

May 29. A spy was detected on Thursday at Inverness, and hang'd. The rebels of Glenmoriston, Urquhart, and Stratherrick, submitted that day. On Saturday, about 50 prisoners from Brechen, Aberdeen, and Bamffshire, were brought to that place.

Yesterday went through here, from Inverness, about 150 horses, belonging to the train of artillery, in a very miserable condition, having been almost starved for want of forage in the North of Scotland; the rebels having pillaged the country of every thing eatable, either for man or beast, the night before the battle.

The French gentleman, lately described, and taken prisoner by the Broadalbin men, and brought to Perth, is Achilles Francis, count de Mirabel, engineer to the king of France, chevalier of the order of St. Louis; who was wounded at the siege of the citadel of Tournay, and was sent to command the artillery and corps of engineers in the Highland army.

On Thursday last the general assembly of the church of Scotland appointed his royal highness the duke of Cumberland's proclamation relating to the rebels, or such as shall harbour or conceal them, or their effects, to be read in all the churches of Scotland.

Blair Athol, May 17. Several of the people of Badenoch, from the parish of Kingussie, who were seduced and compelled by the rebels to rise in arms with them in the present unhappy rebellion, came to this place, conducted by the rev. Mr. William Blair, minister of Kingussie, and John M'Pherson of Benchar, and delivered their arms to the honourable brigadier Mordaunt; who permitted them to return home, and trust in the king's mercy. Donald M'Pherson of Cullibre, a gentleman in the same parish, came up with his men also, and were returned home in the same manner. It is to be hoped, that this precedent will be imitated by others in the same situation, that themselves and families may be saved from destruction.

L O N D O N.

April 23. As Cape Breton has not yet been formally secured to the British Nation, we will venture once more to mention it in the concluding Words of a Pamphlet just published: "No Consideration, whatsoever, either to ourselves or our Allies; no Cession, in Europe, or any other Part, of America; no advantageous Stipulation in a divided Trade (which we never yet found binding, longer than Interest or Necessity held the Tie) nor the Terror of a Rebellion in Scotland, fermented and supported in that View by French and Spanish Money; nothing in a Word, that France, Spain, or any of their Friends, can give, promise, or engage for, should prevail upon us to give up, at a general Peace, either wholly, or in part, the important, invaluable Island, of Cape Breton."

May 10. Three French prizes, bound from St. Malo to France, are taken by two English men of war.

viz. 1000 bales of cotton wool, fifteen bales of cotton yarn, 9 bales of goats wool, 30 sacks of mohair, and 2 bales of silk.

May 15. Several private letters by the last Dutch mail mention great jealousies and commotions amongst the people of Holland at this critical conjuncture, and great apprehensions of their increasing and rising higher as the danger approaches.

Several letters from the Mediterranean advise, that a French ship for Cadiz from Bayonne, with provisions, &c. is taken by the British Squadron in those parts.

There is advice, that a privateer of St. Malo's, of 36 guns and men in proportion, was lately lost near that island; and the commander and most of the crew were drowned.

They write from Leghorn, that the Jonas, Noorberg, a Dutch ship from Constantinople, with a valuable cargo, bound to Marseilles; and the Francisco, Ture, from Marseilles for Alexandria, with bale and other goods, were both taken by an English man of war, and carried into that port.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke's Army, May 10.

"There are papers found, which shew that lord Lovat was to be duke Fraser, and that he has been the chief author and contriver of this wicked scene. It is incredible what numbers of dead people are every day found many miles from the field of battle; they die of their undressed wounds all over the country.

May 31. On Wednesday in the afternoon the earls of Crumarty and Kilmarnock, with lord Balmerino, embarked on board the Chatham yacht at the Nore, and that tide got up the Gallions, where they continued 'til Thursday between 12 and 1 at noon; when they weighed anchor, and arrived at the Tower about 6 in the evening. They were landed at King's stairs, the tide not admitting them to pass through Traitors' bridge; from whence they proceeded over the draw bridge to the governor's house, attended by the commander of the English man of war, who brought them to the Nore. After they had received some refreshment at the governor's house, they were conducted to their apartments; viz. the earl of Crumarty to the bloody tower, near the parade, and the earl of Kilmarnock and lord Balmerino to the round towers at the front gate, where they are to be kept separate, and to have two warders each to attend them, besides one servant apiece which they brought with them from Scotland, who are to lodge in the tower.

We are assured that an express was dispatch'd late last night to admiral Martin, with orders for him to sail immediately to Rochelle, and attack the Brest fleet; and in case they were failed from thence, to follow them.

Letter from Portsmouth, May 26.

"There has been for three days past a great number of soldiers embarked, and more are daily expected.

The following men of war are ordered to convoy the transports, which have taken the troops on board; viz. the Devonshire of 80 guns, the Edinburgh of 70 guns, the Superbe of 60 guns, the Tilbury of 60 guns, the Poole of 40 guns, and the Hastings of 40 guns."

The following ships are in several ports, ready for service viz. the Royal George of 100 guns, the St. George of 90 guns, the Sandwich of 90 guns, the Marlborough of 90 guns, the Shrewsbury of 80 guns, the Princessa of 74 guns, the Devonshire of 70 guns, the Hampton-court of 70 guns, the Edinburgh of 70 guns, the Kent of 70 guns, the Prince Frederick of 70 guns, the Ipswich of 70 guns, the Exeter of 60 guns, the Tilbury of 60 guns, and the Portland Prize of 50 guns.

June 3. Tomorrow between 11 and 12 of the following ships are ordered to sail from the Nore to the relief of the Brest fleet.